



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—May 27, 1910.
EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE NEEDED.
THE CO-OPERATIVE MEAT COMPANY.
OUR NEW ZEALAND LETTER.
STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.
LOOKS LIKE THE OLD GAME.

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AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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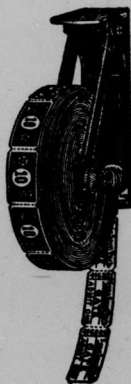
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. IX.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1910.

No. 15

THE CO-OPERATIVE MEAT COMPANY.

The semi-annual meeting and election of officers of the California Co-Operative Meat Company will be held next Sunday, May 29th, at 2 o'clock, in the Building Trades headquarters, 763 Twelfth street, between Brush and West streets, Oakland, California.

San Francisco members can take the Key Route ferry and train, and transfer at Poplar Junction to Twelfth street cars, which stop at the hall.

Ballots have been supplied those holding stock in the company in order that a board of directors and a finance committee may be elected. A vote is also asked on the following amendment to Article VII, Section 1 of the By-Laws, which was adopted at the last meeting.

"Resolved, That the regular election of officers shall be held at the semi-annual meeting in December instead of May, and that the officers elected in May, 1910, hold office one and one-half years until December, 1911, and thereafter elected every December for a term of one year."

The ballots may be mailed to Secretary M. B. Ryan, 323 Twelfth street, Oakland, by tomorrow (May 28th), or voted at the meeting.

The financial statement for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1910, follows:

Assets—Cash on hand, \$289.75; cash in bank, \$814.54; accounts receivable, \$7494.24; change, \$35.00; stationery and wrapping, \$298.49; insurance (unexpired), \$42.55; fixtures (less reserves), \$4038.62; inventory (Shop No. 1), \$4113.35; inventory (Shop No. 4), \$76.05; California bank in liquidation, \$560.94; S. J. Viganego, rent, \$35; deposit on meters, \$10; total assets, \$17,808.53; total liabilities, \$10,697.33; assets exceed liabilities, \$7111.20.

Liabilities—Accounts payable, \$10,619.18; coupons unredeemed, \$78.15; total liabilities, \$10,697.33.

Monthly Recapitulation of Profit and Loss.—May, 1909, profit, \$665.94; June, 1909, profit, \$400.33; July, 1909, profit, \$831.26; August, 1909, profit, \$600.09; September, 1909, profit, \$714.04; October, 1909, profit, \$1148.81; November, 1909, profit, \$529.57; December, 1909, profit, \$353.15; January, 1910, profit, \$341.21; February, 1910, loss, \$68.91; March, 1910, loss, \$444.97; April, 1910, loss, \$146.39. Total profits, \$5584.40; total losses, \$660.27; net profit for year, \$4924.13.

GEMS FROM THE EXCHANGES.

"The big malefactors of great wealth do not care for fines. They add all fines to the cinch on the people. The jail sentences they cannot pass on to the people robbed."—Portland "Labor Press."

"'Money is the root of all evil,' which must explain why so many men are 'rooters.'"—Everett "Labor Journal."

"We note a good many union (?) men who make good wages who say they can't afford to take a labor paper. Have you ever thought of the work a labor paper does for you and your wage scales, for which it never gets either money or thanks? Do you realize that it is through the publicity given unionism in your paper that the public is educated, that public feeling is aroused, which makes it possible for you to get a wage increase?"—Oklahoma "Labor Unit."

The "Labor Clarion" represents the trade union in its varied activities, according to the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor. Municipal ownership, the initiative, referendum and recall, as well as other progressive movements, are advocated.

Educational Committee Needed

The Rev. Wm. Nat Friend has suggested that the labor movement of this and other cities should have a special committee whose work would consist of correcting misinformation concerning the trade union, and whose duties as an educational factor would be almost illimitable.

The suggestion is a good one. We have committees to attend to all the other avenues of union activity, but this important publicity feature has not received the attention it deserves.

A wide field would be open to a small group of men and women willing to proclaim the gospel of trade unionism. There are those who misunderstand simply because the truth has never been placed before them. Many are in need of the guiding hand or word, whose opposition is not deep-seated, and whose environment is responsible for wrong impressions. There are others who ask for our side of controversies, and there is usually no special committee appointed for the purpose of answering queries and furnishing data.

Publicity is recognized as one of the most important and necessary adjuncts of business life. The growth of advertising in the last decade has been marvelous. We of the trade-union movement have not kept step in this important particular.

A live educational committee connected with each union, or at least with each central body, would do an incalculable amount of good. Newspaper criticisms or adverse reports could be corrected. Usually papers will give space to an official presentation of a dispute that interests the public.

A propaganda of education would mean that participants in debates in our schools and colleges would be supplied with information on the labor movement not otherwise obtainable. Speakers could be deputized to explain the aims, objects, and achievements of the cause.

There is nothing in the trade union that cannot be defended ably, and the removal of prejudices, and the teaching of the doctrine we have at hand, is work in a field too-long neglected.

With the gains to members and non-members, the legislative relief obtained in the adoption of needed laws, the improvement of the home-life of countless thousands, the battle against disease, the struggle for the child, the condemnation of the tenement house and the sweatshop, and the other avenues of progressive civilizing influences, the trade union, as an institution, offers a committee on education a splendid opportunity to give publicity.

LIFE INSURANCE FOR WORKINGMEN. By Richard Caverly, Boiler Makers' Lodge, No. 25

That Lodge Man.

To the People. Letter No. 47.

The lodge man that gives you that sly smile and talks to you with an I'm-wise-to-the-game-myself sort of an air, is about the most aggravating species that you run up against. He has it all figured out—on a lodge basis, of course—and it is a matter of more or less amusement to him to thing of the number of people that are paying too much for their insurance. Sell him an old line policy? Not much!

When you get up against one of these fellows, just settle down quietly and let him tell you all about it. Be serious and listen to him. By so doing you obligate him to listen to you. And when he has shot his bolt, tactfully hand him a pencil and ask him to note a few figures. Assure him that you know that you can't hope to do business with him unless it is capable of demonstration that your proposition is cheaper than his, and that you feel convinced that he is open to conviction. With this introductory, give him the rate on a twenty-payment life policy at say 35, \$37.49. Multiplying this by eleven you have \$412.39, and subtracting the total dividends, which you can say for convenience will probably amount to \$42.39—they will probably be more—you find the net amount paid in to be \$370. The policy at that time will have an extended value of twenty-one years and four months, or to the end of expectancy for a man aged 35. Dispensing with the four months, again for convenience, you find that the \$370 has paid for thirty-two years' protection, a net cost of \$11.25 per annum.

Is there a lodge in Christendom that can sell life insurance at a better rate than this?

Or here is another line of attack. Your lodge man will readily concede that he is getting only pure protection from year to year; that his contract does not contemplate surrender values, dividends or anything but just life insurance. When the payments cease, the insurance ceases. With this admission secured, and it is always important that you secure it, proceed to show him that you can sell him just as good and just as cheap protection and that your proposition will present to him over and above his insurance protection an opportunity to make practically a 100 per cent investment. Let him do the figuring.

Our ordinary life rate at age 35 is \$27.13. Deducting an assumed average dividend of, you can say for convenience and to be conservative, \$2.13, you have a net rate of \$25. Now assuming an average fraternal rate at this age of \$16, and assuming that it will not increase, the annual difference is \$9. The lodge man actually feels that he is saving this sum every year. In twenty years this will amount to \$180. Now conceding for the sake of argument that his lodge protection is as safe as the protection we can give him, which it is not, we find that under our proposition he will have had twenty years' insurance plus a guaranteed cash surrender value of \$306, while under his lodge contract he will have had the same amount of insurance plus \$180, provided he has been wise enough and frugal enough to keep his savings intact. Moreover, had his dividends been left with the company to accumulate, the increased cash

surrender value would further emphasize the superiority of our proposition.

When the fact is known that the death rate at the age of 30 is about 8 in 1000, at age 60, 26 in 1000, and at age 70, 62 in 1000, it will not be surprising that it is almost the invariable practice among assessment and fraternal orders to charge the young members too much and the old members too little.

With scarcely any exception, the assessment societies of any age or size are not collecting enough from their old members to pay their current death losses, and are eking out the deficit by levying upon the excess premiums over death losses of the younger members, as the following figures will show:

Independent Order Foresters.

Age 60 and over, assessments, \$348,062; death claims, \$372,704; loss, \$24,642.

Age 35 and under, assessments, \$874,155; death claims, \$445,812; gain, \$428,343.

Total membership, assessments, \$3,462,800; death claims, \$2,290,466; gain, \$1,172,334.

Knights of Honor.

Age 60 and over, assessments, \$1,110,580; death claims, \$1,305,300; loss, \$194,720.

Age 35 and under, assessments, \$46,285; death claims, \$20,000; gain, \$26,285.

Total membership, assessments, \$1,759,925; death claims, \$1,838,600; loss, \$78,675.

Knights and Ladies of Honor.

Age 60 and over, assessments, \$428,271; death claims, \$679,000; loss, \$250,729.

Age 35 and under, assessments, \$219,369; death claims, \$172,500; gain, \$46,869.

Total membership, assessments, \$1,398,207; death claims, \$1,535,000; loss, \$136,793.

Knights of Maccabees.

Age 60 and over, assessments, \$363,818; death claims, \$363,562; gain, \$256.

Age 35 and under, assessments, \$869,249; death claims, \$548,349; gain, \$320,897.

Total membership, assessments, \$4,158,413; death claims, \$3,108,805; gain, \$1,049,608.

Modern Woodmen of America.

Age 60 and over, assessments, \$243,715; death claims, \$841,000; loss, \$597,285.

Age 35 and under, assessments, \$2,534,992; death claims, \$1,995,000; gain, \$539,992.

Total membership, assessments, \$8,555,670; death claims, \$9,097,000; loss, \$541,330.

National Union of Toledo.

Age 60 and over, assessments, \$841,714; death claims, \$951,000; loss, \$109,286.

Age 35 and under, assessments, \$135,187; death claims, \$90,000; gain, \$45,187.

Total membership, assessments, \$2,340,528; death claims, \$2,171,000; gain, \$169,528.

Royal Arcanum.

Age 60 and over, assessments, \$2,488,808; death claims, \$3,193,019; loss, \$704,211.

Age 35 and under, assessments, \$809,169; death claims, \$417,500; gain, \$391,669.

Total membership, assessments, \$8,390,332; death claims, \$7,613,773; gain, \$776,559.

Woodmen of the World.

Age 60 and over, assessments, \$157,402; death claims, \$213,600; loss, \$56,198.

Age 35 and under, assessments, \$1,817,430; death claims, \$1,193,100; gain, \$624,330.

Total membership, assessments, \$5,473,791; death claims, \$4,348,400; gain, \$1,125,391.

The Bankers' Life of Des Moines, the most boastful of the assessment tribe, lost in 1908 \$440,000 on its members 60 years old and upward, but made up part of the loss by charging the members 35 years and under \$269,000 more than their mortality cost. For all its members the excess of assessments was only \$202,000, a very small margin for a concern pretending to be on a stable basis.

The Heptasophs barely came out even, its members in the 60-year class causing a deficit of \$338,-

000, only \$71.00 of which was made up by the 35-year class.

The Independent Order of Foresters lost \$24,000 on its oldest members and gained \$428,000 on the younger members while showing a gain on all of \$1,172,334. Fate will be a little longer in overtaking this order than some of the others, but will get it if it don't watch out.

The Knights of Honor is experiencing nights of distress. It had a total deficit of \$78,000 and a loss of \$194,000 on the older members, which make the bulk of its membership. The younger members contributed only \$26,000 more than their insurance cost.

ANTI-JAP NOTES.

(Contributed by the Anti-Jap Laundry League.)

S. Hori, a Japanese, was refused a laundry permit by the fire committee of the Board of Supervisors, owing to a protest filed by the property owners and residents in the neighborhood of 1752 Sutter street, at which location the Jap proposed to establish his business.

J. A. Adams, manager of the Yosemite laundry at Stockton, has informed the officers of the Anti-Jap League here that preparations are being made in his city for the introduction of an active anti-Asiatic crusade. Stockton feels the effect of the unfair Japanese competition almost as keenly as does San Francisco, and it is believed that a league once started there will continue as long as there is necessity for it.

Wong Ling, a Chinese who boasts of having owned and controlled 180 Chinese laundries before the fire, and who, according to his own statements, is again aspiring for the position of monopolist, has petitioned the Board of Supervisors for permission to conduct another laundry in the Chinatown district.

SOCIAL UNREST AND PROGRESS.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

To say that because there is today three times as much social unrest as there was twenty-five years ago, therefore social conditions are three times as deplorable, would be absurd. No one would insist that the present uprising among the Russian peasantry indicates that conditions in that country are worse than they were when the common people were too thoroughly under subjection to protest, no matter what their condition.

The world is growing better. Crime seems blacker because there's more white to set it off. The present social unrest is one of the most hopeful signs of the times. It is made possible because of what has already been achieved. Social conditions in New York City, for instance, were worse one hundred years ago than they are today.

There were never so many agencies at work in our cities to purify them. For years the church and the labor unions have been raising the standard of living among working people, each in its sphere. Only the pessimist sees the eddy in the stream, which seems to indicate a backward course. The flood in the midst of the stream shows the real tendency.



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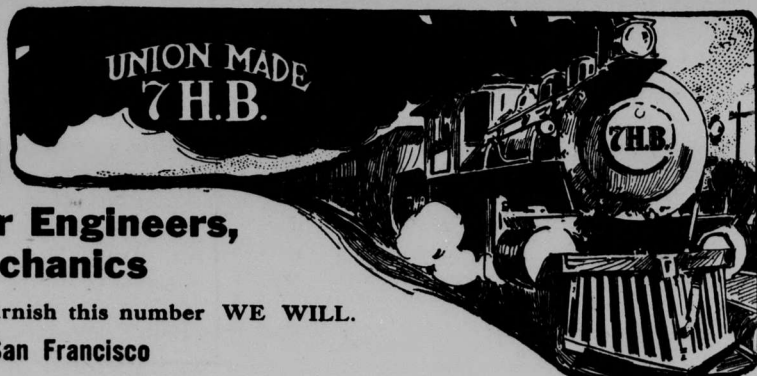
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CONFISCATION.

By Robert Hunter.

The other day I sat down in a railway train by the brakeman.

He was a fine, active, thoughtful fellow and I began conversation.

Pretty soon he discovered that I was a Socialist, and said, "Well, I'm not for that."

"That's strange," I remarked. "Why?"

"Because I am against confiscation," he said. "A man's property is his own and no one has a right to rob him of it."

"Have you any property?" I asked.

"No, nothing except my arms and legs and labor, but I believe in a square deal even for the capitalist."

"Well, so do I," I answered, "but how square do you think the deal now is? Take, for instance, the matter of confiscation."

"When the State wants to take a man's property it tells him in advance."

"There are then usually long court proceedings. The property is looked over by experts, a fair price is set on it, and the State buys it."

"The property owner is fully protected by law, and even the courts watch his interests to see that he doesn't suffer. But what about your property—your arms, your legs, your labor?"

"In pretty fair shape, don't you think?" he answered, slapping his leg.

"But suppose a boss confiscates your leg, your arm, undermines your health or takes your life in industry," I said, "what protection have you?"

"Dangerous Trade doesn't wait for the court to put a value on your leg, or arm, or life."

"It takes it first, robs you of it, and then you or your family can fight to get compensation."

"Within the last twenty-five years about one hundred and forty thousand men have lost their lives on the railroads alone, and about eight hundred thousand men have lost arms, legs, and eyes."

"Each year in the United States more than one million persons suffer some industrial accident."

"Well, what is the result?"

"Dangerous Trade confiscates some valuable portion of your body and then says to you or to your family: 'Go to the courts and see what you can get.'"

"And you go to the courts with a cheap lawyer to meet Dangerous Trade with a very fine lawyer and many witnesses and photographs and testimony and everything else that Dangerous Trade needs."

"In fact, Dangerous Trade in some places owns the judge and the jury, and you or your wife undertakes to fight that combination to get compensation for your arm, or leg, or life."

"So far as I know, there is not much property confiscated in this country."

"It was pretty hard for Tom Johnson in Cleveland even, when he tried to buy out the street railways."

"It is going to take all the power, energy and ability of the Socialists of Milwaukee to get one single monopoly municipalized, but there is no question that every day thousands of arms and legs and lives are confiscated by Dangerous Trade."

"Do you call that a square deal?"

"And if you would fight to protect property don't you think it is about time to fight to protect the only property you have?"

Just then, coming to a station, we slowed up and the brakeman left until the train was under way again.

After a time he came back and sat down, saying, "Of course, there is truth in all beliefs, and perhaps there is some truth in Socialism, only I have not liked some of the ideas I have heard about it."

"Well, if I were you," I answered, "I would begin today to fight confiscation."

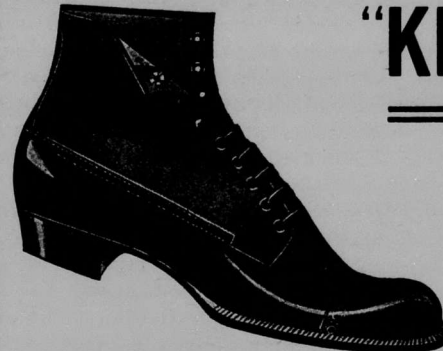
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"If you fight that hard enough and intelligently enough you will be as good a Socialist as I am. You might begin by realizing that the trusts confiscate millions of dollars each year out of the wages of working men; that they confiscate the livelihood each year of thousands of little men with their little shops and stores and factories; that they confiscate with the aid of corrupt legislators immensely valuable natural resources, oil wells, coal mines, gold mines and forests; that they confiscate your taxes by evading their taxes; that they not only confiscate an immense volume of property each year, but in dealing with the millions of wage workers they have so protected themselves by the law and the courts, that they can confiscate even your arms, your legs, your life, and your health, without just compensation."

"Yes, it is a big question," said the brakeman, "and the people are thinking more and more about these things."

"There is a prejudice against Socialism, but accidents are terrible things."

"Sometimes when I leave my wife and children in the morning, I often think it may be the last time I shall ever see them."

"A fellow on the railroads never knows what'll happen."

In France and several other continental European countries, political parties in the legislative bodies are named according to the position of the seats which they occupy in their respective chambers. The extreme Conservatives gather at the right of the chair of the presiding officer and are known accordingly as the "Right." The extreme Radicals, similarly collected on the opposite side of the chamber, are called the "Left." Usually there is a moderate wing on each of these parties which detaches itself and is designated in one case the "Right Center," and in the other the "Left Center," while midway between all these divisions there is a party of independents who take the name of the "Center."

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OUR NEW ZEALAND LETTER.

By William Drummond.

Strike Laws in New Zealand and New South Wales.

The recent coal strike in Australia, which ended so disastrously for the unionists concerned (thanks mainly to the "Siberian" methods of suppression enforced by the New South Wales Government) brought out with unmistakable clearness the difference between the methods of conciliation and arbitration adopted in New Zealand and New South Wales.

In the first place, there is this important difference, that here in New Zealand the right to strike is legally admitted. Even in industries that come under the head of "public concern," two weeks' notice is all that is required to put the intended strikers on the right side of the law, unless they should be working under an industrial agreement between themselves and their employers, or have accepted an award framed by the Arbitration Court. On the other hand, in New South Wales, in practically all industries, the right to strike is denied, with or without notice, and whether the strikers are bound by award or agreement or not.

Again, in New Zealand, it must be proved to the satisfaction of the court that the act of quitting work comes within the legal interpretation of the term "strike," while the New South Wales law states what constitutes a strike without limiting the nature of its meaning, thus making it extremely difficult for the workers to evade the penalties that a breach of the law would inflict upon them.

Regarding these penalties, the New South Wales law is very severe. Besides a penalty of £1000 (\$5000) or two months' imprisonment for striking, there is a penalty of twelve months' imprisonment for two or more persons who meet together to instigate or aid a strike in respect of coal, gas for lighting, cooking or industrial purposes; water for domestic purposes; any article of food, the withholding of which may endanger human life or cause bodily harm, or other "necessary commodity"; or in respect of the transport services of the state in relation to any of these things. It is also provided that offenders must have reasonable grounds to believe that the probable effect of the continuance of such strike will be to deprive the public, either wholly or to a great extent, of the supply of a necessary commodity.

In contrast to this, the New Zealand act does not prescribe imprisonment as a penalty, and the fines—which in the case of a striker or instigator of strikes may not exceed £10 (\$50) in "ordinary," and £25 (\$125) in "special" industries—are collectible by civil process. There is this exception, that in the case of strikers in the "special" industries connected with the necessary commodities and services, if there is default of distress, imprisonment for three months may be inflicted at the discretion of the presiding justice of the peace. The "ordinary" (as distinguished from the "special") striker in New Zealand, even when bound by awards or industrial agreements, is subject merely to a fine, which can be collected as a debt or by an order on his wages.

A marked contrast may therefore be seen in the two systems of arbitration, more especially in regard to the means by which the law is enforced. New Zealand prohibits strikes only to workers bound by industrial agreement or award; New South Wales prohibits them absolutely in all the commercial and mechanical industries. When men in any "ordinary" industry do strike, they are punished here by fines of £10 (\$50) at the most; in New South Wales they can be fined individually up to £1000 (\$5000) or be imprisoned for two months.

In "special" industries concerned with the nec-

essaries of life, two weeks' notice puts the striker in New Zealand secure from all penalty, while in New South Wales the law will not even allow two or more persons to meet together to discuss industrial matters without being open to suspicion of "instigating, aiding, or controlling a strike," and the penalty for these offences in New South Wales is imprisonment for one year.

What Is a Foreman?

An interesting point in connection with the baking trade was discussed at the Magistrate's Court, Auckland, recently. An action was brought by the Bakers' Union to recover from T. Moorcraft & Son (bakers) the sum of £10 (\$50) for a breach of the award in paying an employee journeyman's wages instead of the sum stipulated in the award as the wage of a foreman. Evidence had been taken at a previous trial, but the magistrate had held over his decision in order that he might state a case to the Arbitration Court for a definition of the duties and responsibilities of a foreman.

According to the facts of the case, Moorcraft & Son dismissed their foreman in order to reduce working expenses. An employee named Arthur was offered the foremanship, but declined the position. Moorcraft senior therefore took charge himself, making the yeast, setting the ferments, and giving general instructions to the second and third hands as to what was to be done when he was absent from the bakehouse. Later on, Arthur, who had been third hand, was promoted to the position of second hand, and during the hours of 1 a. m. and 6:30 a. m., when Moorcraft did not go to the bakehouse, he was left to supervise the baking operations and carry out all orders and instructions previously given by Moorcraft. The latter took upon himself all the responsibilities of a foreman's position, holding Arthur responsible only as second hand.

The question, therefore, which was sent on to the Arbitration Court was: "Are defendants bound to pay Arthur the wages payable to a foreman under the award?" In reply the court handed down the following determination:

"Unless the defendant was justified in treating himself as foreman, he was bound to pay Arthur the wages of foreman, if (1) he is a competent breadmaker, and (2) he does the work usually done by the foreman in a bakehouse. It is not sufficient for an employer to call himself a foreman and to say that he accepts the responsibilities of that position. He must be capable of doing the work of a foreman, and must actually do a foreman's work before he can be treated as a foreman. It is impossible for this court to determine on the facts as stated whether the defendant can properly be treated as a foreman, and the magistrate will have to determine the question himself on the evidence before him."

In giving judgment, the magistrate in the lower court said it was clear on the evidence that between 1 a. m. and 6:30 a. m. Moorcraft did not work in the bakehouse, and if he had been an ordinary foreman employed in that business he would have been expected to have been at the bakehouse between these hours doing the work of a foreman. Instead, he delegated the whole of the baking operations during these hours to his second hand. The Arbitration Court said that before a man might be treated as a foreman he must actually do the work of a foreman. That was the point about which he was doubtful—whether the defendant could not give directions and orders and leave them to be carried out by the men. The court held that not only must a man be capable of doing a foreman's work, he must actually do the work, and he could not go behind that decision. He was therefore bound to convict the defendant, because the second hand did the foreman's work between the hours previously referred to. It was

not an odd occasion but a systematic practice. The defendants must be convicted, but as the point was a new one and involved a difficulty, it was not a case for a substantial penalty. A fine of \$5 and costs was imposed.

A Judge's Opinion.

Strong comments on "black-legging" were made by Judge Heydon in the Industrial Court in Sydney a few weeks ago. A carpenter admitted that he had signed the wages book of his employer for a considerable time past for £2 5/ a week, although he was only paid £2. His Honor: "Well, if people will do a thing that is false—" Witness: "What was I to do? Am I to let my wife and children starve?" His Honor: "What are you to do? You, a man there, and asking me that. Are men prepared to make a sacrifice for their manhood? I am perfectly astonished that a man seems to think that pressure of circumstances is an excuse for a thing of this kind. We have had a strike on for something like four months, yet no question of starving entered into that. Here a man comes into court who has signed for wages, by which he has 'black-legged' and has helped to defraud his fellow-men. Some men seem to be willing to enter into conspiracy with their employers to defraud their fellow-men. You go and accept a lower wage and allow the award to crumble away. You ought to be ashamed of yourself."

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LABOR NEWS ANALYSIS.

By Pan-American Press.

To Check Mine Slaughter.

Washington.—A death toll of over twenty thousand lives of miners sacrificed in the United States in the last ten years, has at last forced Congress to take the first tardy and hesitating step toward checking the senseless slaughter by establishing a National Bureau of Mines. Representatives Wilson and Nicholls, former officials of the United Mine Workers of America, have worked for the passage of the mine bureau bill for the last four years. Wilson said: "The Bureau of Mines will attempt a solution of the new problems which have been brought about by the introduction of machinery which, for instance, creates more dust and consequently vastly increases the danger of mine explosions."

Seamen Get Wage Increase.

New York.—A strike of 1000 members of the International Seamen's Union employed by the Morgan line has been averted through the action of the company in granting the demand of the union for an increase in wages of \$5 per month.

Detroit Car Strike Averted.

Detroit, Mich.—After two months of negotiating, it is announced that the trouble between the local street carmen and the Detroit United Railways will be arbitrated and that both sides will abide by the decision. While the negotiations were pending both sides prepared for a strike.

To Employ Army of Workers.

Gary, Ind.—The National Tube Company will, in a few days, start the construction of an enormous plant at Gary, the non-union town owned by the steel trust. From 15,000 to 18,000 men will be employed.

Steam Fitters' Strike Ends.

New York.—After being on strike for four and a half months, the members of the Enterprise Association of Steam Fitters voted to accept the proposition of their employers, which means only a partial victory. The strike was one of the most aggressive in recent history, one striker losing his life.

Shoe Strike Is Aggressive.

Haverhill, Mass.—Edgemakers on strike against the firm of Hilliard & Tabor for higher wages, are putting up one of the hottest fights ever waged in the shoe industry.

Navy Yard Men Get Raise.

Washington.—A 10 per cent raise for skilled mechanics in the Naval gun factory here has been favorably reported by a sub-committee on naval affairs of the House of Representatives.

Kirby has Brand New Scheme.

Chicago.—Finding industrial insurance, managed by employers, to be an insidious method to fight unions, John Kirby, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, says that he will take up the question with a view of forcing it upon the country through every State legislature. Kirby believes that industrial insurance could be made very profitable to employers by getting the State and the workers to stand the brunt of the expense.

Foundry Strike Spreads.

Harvey, Ill.—The strike of the machinists at the Whiting Foundry and Equipment Company of this city is rapidly spreading, and prospects are bright for the strikers. The boiler makers in the shops have joined with the machinists, bringing the number of strikers up to approximately 300.

Raise for Railroad Men.

Pittsburg.—The wages of more than 5000 union

machinists and other skilled workers employed by the Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal Railroad Company will be advanced about 5 per cent, as a result of the signing of a new wage agreement, which becomes effective June 1st.

Bakers Start Co-Operative Shop.

New York.—The striking bakers have decided to launch a co-operative bakery. Union bread will be baked at a lower price than charged by owners of non-union bakeries.

Mere Boys Killed in Mine.

Palos, Ala.—The disaster at the Palos Coal Company's mine is bringing to light in a gruesome manner how mere children are being used in Alabama industries. Of the 150 estimated dead, many are boys less than 16 years old.

New Australian Labor Paper.

Adelaide, South Australia.—The workers of this city have started a labor paper. Its name is the "Daily Herald." This is the second daily labor paper in Australia, the other being the "Barrier Truth."

Miner Slain, Twenty Deputies Held.

Greensburg, Pa.—Over twenty deputy sheriffs held by the coroner's jury because of the death of Paul Reno, a miner, during a riot here, for which the coroner claims the deputies were responsible have been arrested and placed in jail.

Bill Against "Gag Rule."

Washington.—Representative Poindexter of Washington has introduced a bill which, if made law, would restore the right of free speech to the employees of Uncle Sam in the classified service. The workers are now forbidden to criticize the conduct and administration of the service in which they are employed.

Labor Press in Danger.

Washington.—Unless organized labor soon demonstrates its strength, the Taft administration will succeed in its conspiracy to cripple the labor press by denying second-class mail privileges to journals carrying advertising that are owned by labor organizations. All efforts to get action on the Dodds bill which would give the labor press the same privilege it enjoys now, have so far been fruitless. The administration measure forbids advertising of any kind in journals in papers owned by organizations published for the benefit of their memberships.

Orpheum.

The Orpheum announces for next week a new show headed by that sterling actor, Edward Abeles, in "Self Defense." Frank Stafford, in conjunction with Marie Stone and a beautiful English setter, will appear in one of the most novel of acts, entitled "A Hunter's Game." Miss Lillian Ashley, a singing comedienne and mimic, will be at the Orpheum next week only. Harry Fiddler and R. Byron Shelton, colored entertainers of renown, also come next week. Those who will close their engagements are James H. Culen, The Morrissey Sisters and Brothers, Mabel Bardine & Co., and the Herring-Curtiss Aeroplane. New motion pictures will terminate a splendid bill.



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FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1910.

"Tradition is the accumulated wisdom as well as the accumulated folly of past generations."—Edward Strachey.

Miss Anne Morgan, according to the Omaha "Bee," contemplates erecting a home for dependent children at Colorado Springs. She made a study of the climate and the surroundings for the purpose she has in view.

Alfred Dalton, Jr., who has ably edited the labor department of the Sacramento "Union" since its beginning two years' ago, has resigned in order to devote his entire attention to the practice of law. F. M. Steinbiss of the Sacramento Typographical Union has been chosen Mr. Dalton's successor.

The news in last Wednesday's papers that Miss Lucile Eaves had received the degree of master of science from the University of California pleased her friends in the labor movement. The lady is now a professor at the University of Nebraska, but is coming to Berkeley to lecture during the summer months. Miss Eaves' master thesis was on the subject of "Labor legislation in California, with some account of the San Francisco labor movement."

Dr. W. C. Rucker, formerly of San Francisco, has been selected health officer of Milwaukee. This is a good sign, and reflects credit on the Socialists in power. Instead of appointing for political reasons, the best man obtainable was sought, even though it became necessary to take up the matter with the Washington authorities, for Dr. Rucker was connected with the Federal service and did splendid service for this city during the plague outbreak.

All the striking employees of the International Paper Company returned to work last Monday morning under the terms of an agreement entered into by the officers of the company and the officers of the Pulp Makers' and Paper Makers' Unions. The men received an advance of 6 per cent, to go into effect on August 1st of this year, and have gained recognition of the union, one of the main concessions for which they fought. There will be no more Sunday work.

Silently yet eloquently the union label stands for all that is best in every community. That being the case, members of organized labor and their friends should awaken to the possibilities before them. San Francisco should have thousands of men and women employed in the various industries in the place of the few hundred now obtaining work, as a result of a demand for products bearing the label and insistence on consistency in the same connection. Make this suggestion a personal matter. It affects all.

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The "Labor Clarion" has commented occasionally on the good work performed by the officials of the California State Federation of Labor. Secretary-treasurer Paul Scharrenberg has been mainly instrumental in increasing the membership by more than fifty unions, a splendid showing for seven months.

The eleventh annual convention of the Federation will assemble in Los Angeles on Monday, October 3d. It will undoubtedly be the greatest conclave of labor ever held in California. The officers want to report that all, or practically all, the labor organizations of the State have affiliated with the Federation.

A clause in the constitution should be impressed upon the union mind. No organization can be entitled to representation in a convention unless it has affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor at least three months prior to the gathering of delegates. A word to the wise is sufficient.

To illustrate the thorough manner in which Secretary-treasurer Scharrenberg applies himself to the work in hand, there follows one of his invitations to unaffiliated unions:

"Fellow Unionists: A cordial invitation is extended your organization to become affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor, the State branch of the American Federation of Labor.

"Recently most of the Building Trades unions joined the Federation, and we now have a larger membership than ever and are consequently more influential. In the past we have been able to accomplish much in organizing, label agitation, and last, but not least, in furthering and protecting the interests of the workers at the sessions of the State Legislature. With practically all the unions of the State united, we can and will do even more.

"Your union is one of the few not affiliated. Will you kindly join with us?

"The affiliation fee is but one dollar, and the monthly contribution only one cent for each member.

"I shall be glad to furnish any additional information desired, and enclose herewith application blank for affiliation, also preamble and constitution and other literature."

J. B. Dale of Vallejo and Ed Thompson of Oakland have been appointed organizers in the migratory labor field. Their headquarters will be Oakland, and they will cover Alameda County.

The finance committee of the Board of Supervisors voted last Friday in favor of setting aside \$4000 out of the urgent necessity fund for a municipal employment bureau. The board will consider the plan next week.

LOOKS LIKE THE OLD GAME!

For over four hours last Friday John M. Glenn, secretary of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, was before the Sangamon County Grand Jury investigating alleged legislative corruption at Springfield, Illinois.

The Manufacturers' Association has been mentioned in connection with efforts to defeat factory legislation. During the hearing the Illinois Steel Company and the Iroquois Iron Company were named in connection with the grant by the State of valuable lands in South Chicago.

Both of these companies are members of the Manufacturers' Association.

Under the terms of the grant, so it is claimed, the Illinois Steel Company and the Iroquois Iron Company were to be given land in South Chicago, said to be worth \$3,000,000, for \$200,000.

The appearance of Glenn before the Grand Jury is indirectly the result of charges made by Professor Graham Taylor of Chicago that the Illinois Manufacturers' Association had used un-

due influence to kill bills which the association opposed.

When Glenn appeared before the Grand Jury he brought with him checks, vouchers and so forth, as ordered by State's Attorney Burke. He said the association had a membership of 1200, that the annual assessment is \$40 and that a special assessment has never been made.

Among the bills which the Illinois Manufacturers' Association opposed were the employers' liability bill, for the drafting of which a commission later was appointed under a bill passed. Other bills which failed to pass and which the association opposed, were the bill repealing the conspiracy law, the fellow servant liability bill, and some of the pure food bills.

The inquiry before the Grand Jury also is said to have thrown some light upon other phases of the alleged "jack pot" feature of the charges.

THE IRON TRADES SITUATION.

A few days ago a decision was reached between the California Metal Trades Association and the representatives of the Iron Trades Council whereby the agreement between the two bodies will go into effect on the first day of next June. In other words, the full letter of the law will prevail. This is a good omen.

In the meantime, conferences will be held to endeavor to determine the hour and wage schedules for the coming years. This will take time. There will be neither strike nor lockout while negotiations are pending. The fact that this has been agreed to, and that eight hours will be the maximum number worked on and after June 1st pending the result of the deliberations, is viewed with pleasure in labor circles.

Those who have predicted dire happenings in this industry during the coming week will have to seek new fields for the exercise of their pessimistic powers. It is undoubtedly true that there are a few men in the business who would not be adverse to the sundering of relations, but the great majority of employers and employees who have been schooled in the hard experience of commercial life know that industrial turmoil is something to be avoided, if possible.

It will take patience and the exercise of diplomacy to attain an agreement in the iron trades industry. That this can be done is proved by the events of the past. Men actuated by fair motives, who are seeking to obtain a given end, and who are willing to concede all that is reasonable without giving up essentials, can determine the conditions that shall prevail in any calling. There are such men among the members of the California Metal Trades Association, and also among the Iron Trades Council organizations.

It is well to consider other matters that should influence these discussions. There is little doubt that in the near future this city will prepare to erect palatial structures for the Panama-Pacific Exposition. In this work the iron trades people will participate. Times will undoubtedly be good for the next few years. The call of home industry, which has a champion in the California Metal Trades Association, will affect employment more and more as time goes on. The revelations of the lot of the employees of the Bethlehem Steel Works and other concerns in the east has had the effect of quickening the American spirit of revolt against economic injustice. The eight-hour day is bound to come elsewhere, and it is well that the progressive west should lead the way.

With the installation of the eight-hour day on June 1st, and the spirit in which both sides will confer, the "Labor Clarion" believes another agreement will be reached that shall recognize as unalterable the hours worked during June and July, and with a wage schedule that will leave both sides satisfied that the best possible result has been obtained.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.**The Young Predominate in the Arid West.**

The arid west, also, is fortunate in still being so new as not yet to have developed any great proportion of the elderly and aged, who seem, as a general class, largely unable to adapt themselves to change and progress, and may be largely counted upon to throw their influence toward the perpetuation of conditions as they have been and are. Such an ultra-conservative class in the east, which has become largely dominant through the steady emigration of the younger element, naturally more vigorous in body and mind, quite accounts for the crystallization and retention in the east of conditions and modes of thought which the expansion of human knowledge and the development of the world have tended to render obsolete. As with the Chinese, so ancestor glorification is quite a popular cult in the older eastern States, its devotees quite forgetting that the world and its people are steadily growing better and that their exaltation of their predecessors' virtues can quite fairly be construed as a tacit admission of their own relative degeneracy, and perhaps as an effort to secure through the accident of birth a social prominence which they feel themselves unable to win by ability. But in the west, popular sentiment classifies a man according to what he is and what he himself has done, rather than what his grandfather was able to accomplish. Where a tendency of the east is to revert to the past, the west lives in an active present and plans for an even more glorious future. Instead of being rapt in adoration of their forefathers, westerners who find themselves participating on every side in at least equally mighty achievements, prefer to regard themselves—and to be regarded by others—more in the light of worthy ancestors than somewhat decadent descendants.—Edward L. Munson, in the June "Pacific Monthly."

* * *

The Struggle for Free Press and Speech.

Fred D. Warren, managing editor of the "Appeal to Reason," who has been convicted by a Federal court under a postal statute of misuse of the mails in offering a reward for the delivery alive to the crime authorities of Kentucky, of ex-Governor Taylor, indicted for murder, argued his own case on appeal on May 11th before the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals, at St. Paul. He waived all technical points and asked the court to decide the case squarely upon this issue: "Is the mailing of this envelope with its offer of a reward, printed in red, for the capture and return to the Kentucky authorities of ex-Governor William Taylor, under indictment at that time for murder, a violation of the Federal statutes?" He said he had discharged his lawyers because they refused to say what he thought should be said. Mr. Warren was on the same day named by the Socialists of his county in Kansas for nomination for Congress at the August primary.

* * *

Louisiana Workers on High Living Conditions.

Demanding the enactment of cold storage and anti-trust laws, the Central Trades and Labor Council of New Orleans seeks to have the Louisiana Legislature relieve them of increase in taxation as well as the increase in the necessities of life.

The essentials of the report of a committee, which has just been approved and sent to the members of the Legislature, are here outlined:

"First—We believe the tendency towards speculative futures on the part of corporations and individuals in the foodstuff of our country has a tendency to manipulate to their advantage the prices.

"Second—The combination of the packing houses to regulate prices and to store the necessities of life in such great quantities and for such length of time as they see fit.

"We have in the city of New Orleans sufficient foodstuffs in cold storage to supply the city for two or three years, and yet we find the necessities of life almost beyond our reach.

"We beg to state that we find the State of Louisiana has no laws that will reach these trusts or combinations. The anti-trust law of the State of Louisiana is unconstitutional, and we suggest that the laboring classes use their best efforts at this meeting of the State Legislature to enact a law that will cover the trust question.

"Mississippi, Texas, Tennessee and all the States of our Union have enacted laws to get at these monopolies, and their anti-trust laws have been declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court.

"While we have gone into the conditions that affect us vitally, yet we see no remedy unless we rise in our might and demand of the State of Louisiana and the members of our Legislature redress by enacting cold storage and anti-trust laws that will help the great consuming and producing class of people.

"We would not complain so bitterly or feel the taxation so keenly if it were possible to have our wages in proportion to the increase in living, but unfortunately conditions are such that we cannot compel or demand an increase as sufficient work, sufficient factories and business enterprises are not in our midst."

* * *

Farmers and Unionists.

The executive committee of the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union, in session at St. Louis on May 5th, after a four days' conference with Samuel Gompers and other leaders in the A. F. of L. adopted the following:

"1. As far as the constitution and charter of the Farmers' Union permits, we pledge to our fellow workers in industrial pursuits our best efforts to the end that their rights and liberties, with our own, shall be preserved.

"2. Our officers are authorized and directed to confer with the officers of bona fide organized labor organizations to this end.

"3. We pledge ourselves to give preference to the products of industrial workers who manifest their intelligence to protect themselves by organization and urge reciprocal purchase of products of union farmers.

"4. Our legislative committees are pledged to co-operate with the similar officers and committees of organized labor to secure such relief and reformatory legislation as may be necessary to conserve the rights and freedom to which the workers as men and citizens are entitled under the Constitution of the United States."

* * *

Henry Watterson on Clean Journalism.

The editor of the Louisville "Courier-Journal" has been giving the Canadians his views on journalism. He said in part:

"The newspaper should consider itself the friend and neighbor of good men and good women, pouring in upon the community the sunshine of heaven . . . its aim and end, first, last, and all the time, to enlighten and to brighten."

Speaking of the editorial page, he says:

"The rationale of the day's doings, rendered with good sense and good faith by a self-respecting, conscientious writer, will always command attention and be worth its space, and as this is done with power or charm will it rank in drawing and selling quality with the news features."

There is reason to heed his words when he says that "more and more will newspaper owners and makers discover that integrity and cleanliness pay the best dividends."

If only the Colonel's description of journalism could be described as depicting the actual condition of the press of the United States, one of the planks of the millennium would surely be here.

GREAT LACK IN BEDS.

At the present rate of increase, nearly forty-five years must elapse before sufficient hospital accommodations to provide for all the indigent consumptives in the United States will be provided, declares the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis in a bulletin just issued.

Although over 7000 beds in hospitals, sanatoria, camps and wards for tuberculosis patients were established last year, there are fully 300,000 indigent consumptives who ought to be placed in such institutions, and a total of only 22,720 beds in the entire country. On May 1, 1909, there were 15,244 beds for consumptives and 294 institutions. The annual report of the National Association shows an increase of 99 institutions and 7500 beds.

In seven States, Alabama, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oklahoma, Wyoming, and Utah, with a combined population of over 5,000,000, not one bed for consumptives has been provided. In nine States and territories, Alaska, Delaware, Florida, Kansas, Mississippi, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, and West Virginia, the number of beds for consumptives in each case is less than 50, while the combined population of these States is over 7,000,000. On the basis of 400 deaths to a million of population, which is approximately the present rate in the United States, there would be nearly 5000 deaths annually from tuberculosis in the fourteen States, with at least 20,000 cases of this disease all the time, and less than 500 beds to care for them.

New York State leads in the number of beds for consumptives provided up to May 1st with 5476 beds; Massachusetts is second with 2403 beds; Pennsylvania, third with 2347 beds; Colorado, fourth with 1489 beds; and New Mexico fifth with 1104 beds.

As yet, not one State in the country has made adequate provision for its consumptives. New York has set itself the task of having "No uncared-for tuberculosis in 1915," and several cities in other parts of the country have adopted similar programs. The National Association says that tuberculosis will not be stamped out until all cases of this disease are cared for either in their homes or in institutions. With this end in view, efforts will be made to increase the number of hospital beds in this country to at least 35,000 by May 1, 1911.

THE FEW OR THE MANY?

"Who ordained that a few should have the land of Britain as a requisite; who made 10,000 people owners of the soil and the rest of us trespassers in the land of our birth; who is it—who is responsible for the scheme of things whereby one man is engaged through life in grinding labor, to win a bare and precarious subsistence for himself, and when at the end of his days he claims at the hands of the community he served a poor pension of 8d. a day he can only get it through a revolution; and another man who does not toil receives every hour of the day, every hour of the night, whilst he slumbers, more than his poor neighbor receives in a whole year of toil? Where did the table of the law come from? Whose finger inscribed it? These are the questions that will be asked. The answers are charged with peril for the order of things the peers represent, but they are fraught with rare and refreshing fruit for the parched lips of the multitude who have been treading the dusty road along which the people have marched through the dark ages, which are now emerging into the light."—David Lloyd George, British Cabinet Minister.

"To love the public, to study universal good, and to promote the interest of the whole world, as far as lies within our power, is the height of goodness."—Shaftsbury.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held May 20, 1910.

Meeting called to order at 9 p. m., President Kelly in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—From Electrical Workers, No. 6—A. E. Cohn, vice P. Kennedy. Retail Clerks—H. L. Samuels. Newspaper Solicitors—S. Schulberg, vice R. W. Brooks. Sailors—Ed. Anderson, vice Frank Johnson. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Carpenters, No. 1082, Machinists, No. 68, Carpenters, No. 483, Elevator Constructors, No. 8, Stationary Firemen, No. 86, Sailors, Stage Employees and Waiters, pledging donations to Leather Workers. From secretary Panama-Pacific Exposition, thanking Council for assistance in securing subscriptions for stock. From President Gompers of the A. F. of L., stating that he would assist in the collection of debt from Telegraphers for Santa Cruz firm. From Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers, calling attention to the unfairness of the C. G. Conn Band Instrument Co., of Indiana. From Retail Grocery Clerks' Union, calling attention to the unfair F. M. Kaiser Grocery store, Seventh avenue and Clement street. Referred to Label Section—From Upholsterers, No. 28, and Newspaper Carriers, submitting credentials for delegates to said section. Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—Proposed legislation by local unions of the I. B. E. W. for presentation to the next session of the Legislature. Referred to Organizing Committee—From the A. F. of L., in reference to re-admission of Laborers' Union of this city. From A. F. of L., in reference to standing of Hod Carriers and Building Laborers. Referred to Executive Committee—From International Tobacco Store complaining against an affiliated union. From Rapid Auto Express Co., requesting a removal of boycott. From Stationary Firemen, asking permission to strike Metropolitan Light and Power Co. job. From Joint Executive Council of Teamsters, No. 7, requesting that Hackmen's affair be referred to them for adjustment, and that all complaints against local unions be so referred. From Federal Labor Union, No. 12837 of Great Falls, Montana, requesting financial aid. Laid over one week—From United Hatters, requesting moral support.

Communications were received from Waiters, No. 30, Waitresses, No. 48, Cooks, No. 44, and Bartenders, No. 41, stating that they had voted to reaffiliate with their international upon satisfactory terms, and that they desired the secretary of the Council, who was holding their per capita tax in escrow, to forward same to their international office. There being no objection, the money was released, and the secretary directed to comply and to forward said per capita tax as requested. A resolution was presented through the Asiatic Exclusion League calling attention to the attitude of immigration inspectors and thanking F. H. Ainsworth for the manner in which he has opposed the admission of Hindus into this port; also citing the opposition which he has met on the part of his superior officers and endorsing Inspector Ainsworth in his stand, also the Department of Commerce and Labor and Bureau of Immigration, and resolving that copies of resolutions be sent to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and others. Moved that the resolutions be adopted and the secretary directed to comply; carried.

Communication from Stage Employees, No. 16, requesting a re-opening of their jurisdictional dispute with District Council of Carpenters. On motion, the jurisdictional committee was instructed to re-open this matter, and Delegate O'Connell was appointed to act in place of Delegate Keogh on said committee. Communica-

tion from Home Industry Organization, stating that a campaign had been inaugurated for the furtherance of home products. Moved that this Council endorse the idea; signify its willingness of becoming a part of said organization and that three delegates be appointed to represent us therein; carried. The chair appointed Bros. Calish, Schonhoff and Burnett.

Communication from Rev. Wm. Nat Friend, in which he suggested appointment of committee to be known as committee on conference with committees of the church, and to assist in carrying out the wishes of the A. F. of L. in the proper observance of Labor Sunday. Moved that the request be complied with and that a committee be appointed to confer as suggested; carried. The chair appointed Delegates Bell, Roche and Gallagher.

Invitation and complimentary tickets were received from the Caledonian Club for their 44th annual gathering; secretary was instructed to thank Caledonian Club for same.

Reports of Unions—Carriage and Wagon Workers—Business improving; Nugent & Co. unfair; Studebaker & Co. not inclined to settle. Teamsters, No. 85—Have voted to reaffiliate with international; have donated \$100 to Leather Workers, and will purchase \$1000 worth of Exposition stock. Barbers—Still boycotting shops which violate their rules; request all unionists to look for shop card. Leather Workers—Nine weeks out on strike; still holding their own. Printing Pressmen—Schmidt Lithograph Co. still unfair; this firm losing much work through boycott; Alaska Packers' Association and Olympia Beer Co. are patrons of this unfair firm.

Special Order of Business—The hour of 9:30 having arrived, the chair declared the matter assigned to this hour properly before the house, namely, action upon communication from Newspaper Solicitors' Union, requesting Council to declare boycott on the S. F. "Call," and submitting telegram from President Gompers ordering solicitors to cease boycotting that paper. Delegate Schulberg of the Solicitors' Union, moved that the matter be postponed one week; motion lost. Delegate Schulberg on being asked for the reason for his motion stated that he desired to have the application for a boycott discussed in the meeting of the Solicitors' Union, which would be held the following Monday evening, and for that reason he had moved to postpone. It was apparent to the delegates that the motion to postpone had been lost under a misunderstanding of the purpose of the solicitors, and it was moved to re-consider the vote taken upon the motion to postpone; carried; 116 in favor, 51 against. The motion to postpone one week being renewed, was carried.

Executive Committee—Reported that the cases of Iron Trades Council, S. N. Wood & Co., and complaint against Hackmen's Union had been laid over one week; all committees instructed to appear. On the matter of the magazine known as the "White Man," the committee recommended that this journal be given the endorsement of the Council, and that we subscribe for 100 copies per month for one year; concurred in. On the matter of the "Union Labor Review," the committee reported that it found no reason for recommending any action to the Council on this publication. The committee recommended that the application for financial assistance from Textile Workers' Union of Rockford, Ill., be filed; carried. In the jurisdictional dispute between Carriage Workers and Carriage and Auto Painters, the committee submits as its ruling the action of the A. F. of L. in this dispute; at the Boston Convention of the A. F. of L., 1903, it was decided that jurisdiction be given to the Painters' Union over painters working in carriage shops. Moved to concur in the report of the committee. Amended, to postpone action upon recommenda-

tion indefinitely. Amendment lost, and the committee's recommendation concurred in.

Special Meeting, Held May 20, 1910, on the consideration of the Electrical Workers, No. 151, wage scale. The committee reported after an exhaustive hearing of all parties concerned, that it saw fit to recommend that the proposed increase asked for by the Electrical Workers' Union, No. 151, be referred to the Board of Supervisors, with a request that said Board do all it can to meet this wage scale. Report of committee concurred in.

President Kelly invited Bro. Robert Hesketh, first vice-president of Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders' International Alliance, to address the delegates. Bro. Hesketh responded thanking the Council for its assistance in settling the matter of affiliation of the local unions of his international in this city; and further commended the Council on the conditions obtaining

Hansen & Elrick

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HAVE A BRANCH STORE

766 MARKET ST.
PHELAN BLDG.

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353 MONTGOMERY—1105 FILLMORE

FOR A LARGER AND BETTER SAN FRANCISCO

PATRONIZE SAN FRANCISCO
MADE GOODS.

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are made here. Quality and
styles rank with the leading
ones in the world.

To make your shopping
convenient our stores are
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1164 BROADWAY, OAKLAND

HIGHEST CLASS DYEING AND CLEANING
MEN'S SUITS IN 48 HOURS
F. THOMAS Parisian Dyeing and Cleaning Works

in this city and the progress made by affiliated unions.

Law and Legislative Committee—Reported first—That the Council take no further action on H. R. Bill No. 22766, providing for the retirement of employees in the civil service endorsement which had been requested by the Labor Council of Vallejo. On the letter from S. Berleson, Member of Congress, committee stated that when copies of the bill were in its hands it would be able to make a recommendation in reference to the removal of tax on oleomargarine. On the ten-year term bond charter amendment proposed by Merchants' Association, requested that the secretary be instructed to arrange for a meeting between the committee and others for Wednesday evening, May 25th, and the committee from the Merchants' Association on this proposed amendment; concurred in. The committee requested authority from the Council to investigate proposed amendment to State Constitution, similar to one condemned by Council when submitted two years ago. The committee was authorized to proceed. The report of committee concurred in as a whole.

Label Section—Recommended that it be authorized to purchase 250 bulletins containing a facsimile of all labels, buttons and cards, for the sum of \$10; concurred in. Further recommended that dues of \$1 per month for each affiliated organization be charged, commencing with May 1st; concurred in. Also that secretary of label section be authorized to purchase a second-hand typewriter for \$25 for the use of said section; concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Special Committees—Delegate Hollis, chairman of the committee on Panama-Pacific Exposition, reported that unions were responding liberally to request for subscription for stock, and that already they had pledged upward of \$30,000.

New Business—Delegate Early (Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 216) moved to declare a boycott on the firm of Cahn-Nickelsburg & Co., shoe manufacturers; carried unanimously.

Receipts—Broom Makers, \$2; Pile Drivers, \$12; Hoisting Engineers, \$6; Undertakers' Assistants, \$10; Glass Blowers, \$6; Electrical Workers, No. 151, \$8; Felt and Composition Roofers, \$4; Sheet Metal Workers, No. 104, \$12; Steam Engineers, \$10; Cement Workers, \$16; Alaska Fishermen, \$20; Sailors, \$20; Milkers, \$4; Molders, \$10; Garment Cutters, \$4; Firemen, \$6; Laundry Workers, \$20; Upholsterers, \$6; Soda Water Drivers, \$6; Material Teamsters, \$12; Box Makers, \$4; Beer Bottlers, \$12; Brass and Chandelier Workers, \$4; Boiler Makers, No. 205, \$4; Furniture Handlers, \$8; Metal Polishers, \$4; Machine Hands, \$2; Sugar Workers, \$6; Waitresses, \$10; Boiler Makers, No. 410, \$4; Janitors, \$4; Press Feeders, \$6; Printing Pressmen, \$8; Marble Workers, No. 44, \$6; Teamsters, \$20; Bindery Women, \$4. Total, \$300.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$3.50; messenger fees, \$1.50; stenographer, \$20; Miss M. Shields, ex-stenographic work, \$18; O. K. Printing Co., \$7.50; Home Telephone Co., \$11; Asiatic Exclusion League, 250 copies "White Man," \$25; Smith Premier Co., 1 ribbon, 75c; "Daily News," 25c; Label Section, charter and postage, \$2. Total, \$129.50. Adjourned at 10:35 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

The younger lady said spitefully, as she sat beside the other during a waltz—they were both wallflowers: "I wonder, dear, if I shall lose my looks, too, when I get to be your age?" "You'll be lucky if you do," snapped the older lady.

Thrust and Parry

"The great steel company at Gary, Indiana, has decided to give all its men the Sunday as a holiday, except in the case of a few who are needed to keep up the furnace fires, and they will have to work only one Sunday in the month. It is not on religious grounds that the Sunday holiday has been decided upon by the steel trust. Its reasons are purely material. It has found that six days are enough for any man to work without a rest and that their men work better and accomplish more by resting one day in seven than if they work continuously all the time."—Sacramento "Union."

The "Union" is not a trade-union publication, as might be assumed from the name, but Sacramento's morning daily. With its words we have no fault, but the decision to work six days a week has been caused mainly by the active hostility of the trade union to the seven-day week. In other plants of the steel trust this hostility has resulted in strikes, and the "purely material" reasons have been quickened by the agency of organization among the workers. If it were not for the "handwriting on the wall," it is doubtful whether the steel magnates would ever have loosened their grasp on a minute's time, whether Sunday or any other day.

"Many a man has become rich by a quick turn, and many another man swelled his bank account by a rich strike. But the old reliable way is to earn a little and to spend a little less."—Los Angeles "Times."

Little did the "Times" man, when he penned the foregoing lines, realize how truly he wrote in accord with Otis' doctrine. To "earn a little and spend a little less" is what the "Times" has been advocating for years, especially the first half of the sentence. It has shuddered audibly every time a trade union has suggested that its members needed money to provide living expenses.

"Gentlemen, make it a part of your business to know what happens in Washington just as you make it a part of your business to know what happens in your own factory. Legislation is at the bottom of everything the business man has today. The law protects the methods under which your business operates. The arm of equity is always ready to protect every right that you possess which is necessary for your comfort, peace and progress."—James A. Emery, in an address delivered before the Springfield (Mass.) Employers' Association.

Mr. Emery will be remembered in San Francisco as a walking delegate of the Citizens' Alliance. When the grass became short and Herbert George and Bush Finnell had their appetites to satisfy, James A. had to seek pastures new. He evidently is successfully following his vocation in the east. It seems to the casual observer as though it were unnecessary for an employers' association to worry very much over what is happening in Washington. There are Senators and Congressmen in abundance to relieve the employers of all anxiety.

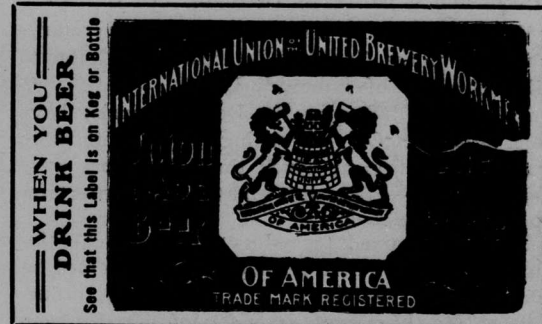
JOINT ACCOUNTS

This bank will open accounts in the name of two individuals, for instance, man and wife, either of whom may deposit money for, or draw against the account.

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Board and Room, \$1.00 per day; \$6.00 to \$8.00 per week. Rooms only, 50c; Family Rooms, \$1.00. Choice Single Rooms, \$2.00 per week up. Board and Room, two meals per day, including three on Sunday, \$5.00 per week up. Single meals, 25c. Free Bus Chas. Montgomery.

Summerfield & Haines

UNION-MADE CLOTHING

1089-1091 MARKET ST.

Agents Carhartt Overalls

Most Business Men

LIKE GOOD OFFICE STATIONERY

Regal Typewriter Paper

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REPRESENT THE MAXIMUM OF QUALITY WITH THE MINIMUM OF COST

All Office Supply People

Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

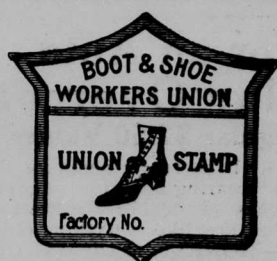
Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.

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Union Made Clothing
From Maker to Wearer

UNION MEMBERS, BE CONSISTENT!

Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp



246 SUMMER STREET

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

BOSTON, MASS.

Notes in Union Life

The riggers and stevedores lost three members recently. Charles Johnson died on May 18th; he was a native of Sweden and forty-one years of age. Alexander Campbell died in Sonoma on May 22d; he was forty-three years old and born in England. Lueder Cattermole died in Alameda on May 22d; he was born in Germany fifty-eight years ago. The waiters lost two members last week. Otto L. Brown died on May 19th; he was born in this city twenty-nine years ago. Sigmund Leihkam died on May 21st; he was sixty years of age and a native of Germany.

William R. Deal has been elected secretary-treasurer of the Coopers' International Union to take the place of James A. Cable.

The labor difficulties in Reno, Nevada, have been adjusted. On the evening of May 16th there was a celebration at which the contractors were the guests of the occasion, and the usual entertainment was provided.

The unorganized teamsters in the butcher industry of South San Francisco have decided to affiliate with the teamsters in unions. A reduction caused the move. It is a good idea for men to organize before the day of reduction—then they are prepared.

The first joint meeting of the committees from the Labor Council and the Building Trades Council was held last Saturday night. O. A. Tveitmoe was elected temporary chairman, and Andrew J. Gallagher temporary secretary. Permanent organization will be affected June 4th. The usual parade and exercises in Shell Mound Park are contemplated.

Last Monday night the barbers reversed their method of doing business and decided in favor of a plan not to set the hours when shops shall be open, but to leave that to the employers. The unionists will regulate the number of hours they will work, and also the wage that shall be paid them. The proposition has to go to the international office for endorsement.

During the week the sailors sent along \$10,000 for their comrades on strike in the Great Lakes controversy. Another amount of similar figures will go forward in a week or two. These are substantial sums, and show the spirit of brotherhood that prevails.

The Oakland Central Labor Council has decided to fine any member patronizing Oriental labor the sum of \$25. The Building Trades Council of Alameda County will be asked to endorse the decision.

The bartenders are nominating officers. There will be no meeting next Monday night, because Decoration Day falls on Monday. Nine candidates were initiated at the last meeting, and \$10 donated to the leather workers.

A change of location will be noticed when the pattern makers are wanted. Pacific Building, at the corner of Fourth and Market, is the home of the officials, and meetings will be held in the assembly room of that building.

The garment workers keep up their good work. Last week \$50 in sick benefits were paid, several applicants elected to membership, and a number of applications received.

"Home Industry" is the slogan that appeals to many. For the coming Labor Day celebration, as well as for the building and iron industries, the people will be asked to give preference to those who live in California and pay taxes for the work performed.

Oakland barbers have started an agitation for the appointment of a board of examiners, similar to one that held sway a few years ago.

Articles of incorporation were filed in Oakland last Monday by the journeymen tailors. No capital stock is cited, but economic and fraternal reasons are given as the predominating influences.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held last Tuesday, May 24th, Vice-President C. Weisel presiding. M. C. Clinton was admitted to membership. Application of J. B. Love laid over one week. Transfers deposited—C. C. Campbell, Local No. 76; H. Brandt, Jr., Local No. 310. Transfers withdrawn—O. F. Boyer, Local No. 308; E. Foster, Local No. 247.

Frank Borgel has returned from the convention of the Federation which was held in Cincinnati. He reports a very busy session. The territory of Fruitvale and Melrose was made neutral ground between Local No. 6 and Local No. 510, San Leandro, the higher price of either local to prevail on all engagements.

The next regular monthly meeting of the branch will be held at the headquarters, 1055 Broadway, Oakland, on Thursday, June 2d.

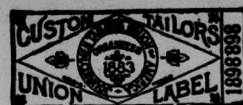
Plans and specifications for the alterations on the building are now ready. Anyone wishing to see same may do so by calling at the office.

Mr. Paul Steindorff leaves today for an extended trip to Europe. He will be absent about two months, returning home about August 1st.

NOTES FROM THE MAILERS.

San Francisco Mailers' Union, No. 18, cast the following vote for officers of the Mailers' Trade District Union, at the referendum election held on May 18, 1910: President—Chas. N. Smith, New York, 50; vice-president—Edward Eby, Cincinnati, 1; John F. Garvey, San Francisco, 52; secretary-treasurer—R. T. Allen, Boston, 38; J. G. Gallagher, Toronto, 1; J. P. McNichols, Chicago, 14; for delegate to the M. T. D. U. and I. T. U.—John F. Garvey, 49; Wm. H. Parker, 3.

The following vote was recorded for officers of the International Typographical Union; President—James M. Lynch, 19, William M. Reilly, 34; first vice-president—George A. Tracy, 18, Charles H. Govan, 33; delegates to A. F. of L.—Frank Morrison, 50, Max S. Hayes, 30, Hugh Stevenson, 31, T. W. McCullough, 27, Edgar A. Perkins, 20, Sam De Nedrey, 19, Charles W. Fear, 25, Alexander MacLean, 3; secretary-treasurer—J. W. Hayes, 22, Robert C. Albright, 31; trustees Union Printers' Home—Michael Powell, 33, W. W. Daniel, 22, Walter H. McKee, 11, T. D. Fennessy, 14, Thomas McCaffery, 15, William J. White, 50, L. S. Williams, 2; agent Union Printers' Home—George P. Nichols, 16, Charles W. Bastian, 1, Edwin L. Hitchens, 33.



UNION MEN We Stand Alone

as the one place where you can order a suit with perfect confidence—where you know that it will be honestly made by the most skilled Union Mechanics in the city of San Francisco.

The superiority of our methods and our tailoring is a **RECOGNIZED FACT** amongst Union Men. We are doing one of the largest tailoring business in this city. Any man who once tries us comes back year after year. Isn't that **POSITIVE PROOF** of the above statements?

We employ the *largest* force of the *most skilled* Union mechanics in the city, who are paid the *largest* Union scale of wages. They work *exclusively* for us in our *own* sanitary shops under a *weekly* system.



7th Street at Market



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: May, Gold on Dark Green.



\$2⁹⁵

FOR A BOY'S SUIT

Worth \$4.00

Like the One Illustrated

4⁹⁵ for an Auto Collar Overcoat
Regular \$7.50 Values

WE RECOMMEND these garments for their style, fit and wearing qualities. Ages 4 to 17 years. The values cannot be duplicated in San Francisco. They are like everything else in this establishment—**HONEST MERCHANDISE** at **HONEST PRICES**.



REPORT OF FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

Receipts.

From February 1, 1910, to April 31, 1910.

Bakers, \$28; Bakery Drivers, \$20; Bakers, Cracker, \$12; Pie Bakers, \$4; Barbers, \$56; Blacksmiths, Ship and Machine, \$12; Blacksmiths' Helpers, \$12; Boiler Makers, No. 205, \$12; Boiler Makers, No. 25, \$18; Bookbinders, \$24; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$18; Boot and Shoe Cutters, \$6; Brewery Workmen, \$16; Beer Drivers, \$32; Beer Bottlers, \$24; Broom Makers, \$6; Baggage Messengers and Transferers, \$2; Barber Shop Porters, \$6; Bootblacks, \$16; Bottle Caners, \$8; Bartenders, \$30; Butchers, \$24; Boat Builders, \$4; Box Makers and Sawyers, \$12; Bay and River Steamboatmen, \$18; Boiler Makers, \$4; Bindery Women, \$12; Brass and Chandelier Workers, \$9; Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, \$15; Bill Posters, \$5; Carriage and Wagon Workers, \$19; Cigar Makers, \$18; Shoe Clerks, \$24; Retail Clerks, \$10; Drug Clerks, \$12; Grocery Clerks, \$8; Coopers, \$12; Coopers, Machine, \$12; Cemetery Employees, \$12; Cooks, \$36; Cooks' Helpers, \$24; Newspaper Carriers, \$8; Chauffeurs and Helpers, \$16; Carpenters, No. 22, \$25; Carpenters and Joiners, No. 304, \$7; Cement Workers, \$21; Carpenters, No. 1640, \$11; Composition Roofers, \$9; Carpenters, No. 1082, \$17; Carpenters, No. 483, \$25; Electrical Workers, No. 6, \$17; Electric and Gas Fixture Hangers, \$5; Electrical Workers, No. 151, \$24; Elevator Constructors, \$9; Elevator Conductors and Starters, \$5; Firemen, \$24; Alaska Fishermen, \$45; Furniture Handlers, \$5; Garment Cutters, \$4; Garment Workers, \$30; Glass Blowers, \$18; Gas Workers, \$30; Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, \$6; Granite Cutters, \$9; Hatters, \$6; Hackmen, \$8; Horseshoers, \$12; House-smiths, \$19; Hoisting Engineers, \$11; Ice Drivers and Helpers, \$12; Janitors, \$12; Leather Workers, \$8; Laundry Wagon Drivers, \$18; Machinists, \$60; Metal Polishers, \$12; Machine Hands, \$6; Molders, \$30; Musicians, \$42; Milkers, \$12; Milk Wagon Drivers, \$30; Mailers, \$12; Moving Picture Operators, \$12; Millmen, \$19; Millwrights, \$9; Marble Cutters and Finishers, \$11; Material Teamsters, \$17; Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters, \$9; Millmen, No. 422, \$17; Marble Workers, \$5; Pile Drivers, \$24; Pattern Makers, \$18; Photo Engravers, \$12; Printing Pressmen, \$24; Pressfeeders and Assistants, \$24; Pavers, \$6; Paste Makers, \$2; Post Office Clerks, \$12; Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, \$19; Varnishers and Polishers, \$5; Rammermen, \$6; Retail Delivery Drivers, \$12; Riggers, \$2; Steam Laundry Workers, \$40; Sailors of the Pacific, \$60; Street Railway Employees, \$12; Stage Employees, \$8; Stereotypers and Electrotypers, \$16; Steam Fitters and Helpers, \$16; Sail Makers, \$6; Ship Drillers, \$8; Soap Workers, \$4; Stable Employees, \$26; Sugar Workers, \$18; Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers, \$18; Soda and Mineral Water Drivers, \$2; Newspaper Solicitors, \$12; Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, \$6; Ship Scalers, \$18; Sheet Metal Workers, \$17; Sign and Pictorial Painters, \$9; Steam Engineers, \$15; Tanners, \$6; Tailors, \$28; Teamsters, \$60; Typographical, \$72; Tobacco Workers, \$6; Upholsterers, \$18; Undertakers, \$4; United Glass Workers, \$11; Waiters, \$80; Web Pressmen, \$12; Water Workers, \$4; Waitresses, \$10; Wood Carvers, \$7; for exhibition of labels at Labor Carnival, \$37.50; money received from A. J. Gallagher, unaccounted for, \$2.60; S. F. L. C. Hall Assn. Carnival Committee, \$158.90; received from "Labor Clarion," \$250. Total, \$2675.

Disbursements.

From February 1, 1910, to April 31, 1910.

Secretary's salary, \$520; stenographer's salary, \$311; financial secretary's salary, \$45; sergeant-at-arm's salary, \$30; treasurer's salary, \$20; rent, \$172.50; printing, \$15.75; stationery, \$67.80; postage, \$57; telephone and telegrams, \$75.51; literature, \$84.40; donations, \$105; federation, \$9; miscellaneous, \$162.50; livery, \$27. Total, \$1702.46.

Balance on hand, Feb. 1, 1910.....\$113.34
Receipts from Feb. 1, 1910 to Apr. 31, 1910 2675.00
Total.....\$3788.34
Disbursements Feb. 1, 1910 to Apr. 31, 1910 1702.46

Balance on hand, May 1, 1910.....\$2085.88
J. J. KENNY, Financial Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

From February 1, 1910 to April 8, 1910.

Cash balance brought forward.....\$1113.34
Received from Financial Secretary during
February 576.10
Received from Financial Secretary during
March 727.00
Received from Financial Secretary from
April 1st to 8th..... 904.90

Total.....\$3321.34
Paid out as per warrant during February
1910 \$ 581.27
Paid out as per warrant during March,
1910 460.52
Paid out as per warrant, April 1st to 8th.. 334.27

Total cash\$1376.06
Total expense for period covered..... 1376.06

Balance on hand, April 8, 1910.....\$1945.28
Respectfully submitted,

D. McLENNAN, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

From April 15, 1910, to April 29, 1910.

Cash balance brought forward.....\$1945.28
Received from Financial Secretary from
April 15, 1910, to April 29, 1910..... 467.00

Total.....\$2412.28
Paid out as per warrants from April 15,
1910, to April 29, 1910.....\$ 326.40
Total cash 2412.28
Total expenses for period covered..... 326.40

Balance on hand\$2085.88
Respectfully submitted,
J. J. McTIERNAN, Treasurer.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

San Francisco, May 12, 1910.

To the Officers and Delegates of the San Francisco Labor Council:

Dear Sirs and Brothers:—We, the undersigned trustees have examined the books and vouchers of the secretaries and treasurer for the past two quarters, from November 1, 1909, to May 1, 1910, inclusive, and find them correct in every respect.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN W. SPENCER,
CHAS. T. SCHUPPERT,
O. E. HENLEY,

Trustees San Francisco Labor Council.

Dr. Robert Wood of Johns Hopkins University was complimented by a young lady at a dinner in Baltimore on the artificial mirages that he had succeeded in making in his laboratory. "It is by attention to the least details," said Dr. Wood with a smile, "that one succeeds in experiments of this kind. One must look after details like—er—like the landlord's wife. 'Tommy,' said the landlord's wife to her little boy, 'who is that talking on the doorstep to your father?' 'It's a divinity student,' Tommy answered, 'who is looking for a furnished room.' 'Hurry, then,' said the mother, 'and walk up and down the hall whistling a hymn.'"

NOTICE TO STEAM SHOVEL MEN.

Until further notice, the firm of Erickson & Petterson is unfair to members of Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, No. 29, and trade unionists are urged to communicate with J. P. Sherbesman 253 Third street, San Francisco, before entering into negotiations with the firm.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS and LOAN SOCIETY

Savings (The German Bank) Commercial
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

526 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
Guaranteed Capital\$1,200,000 00
Capital actually paid up in cash.....\$1,000,000 00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....\$1,529,978.50
Deposits December 31, 1909.....\$38,610,731.93
Total Assets\$41,261,682.21
Remittances may be made by Draft, Post Office, or Wells Fargo & Co's. Money Orders, or coin by Express.

Office Hours: 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock noon, and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock p. m. to 8 o'clock p. m., for receipt of deposits only.

OFFICERS—President, N. Ohlandt; First Vice-President, Daniel Meyer; Second Vice-President, Emil Rohte; Cashier, A. H. R. Schmidt; Assistant Cashier, William Herrmann; Secretary, George Tourny; Assistant Secretary, A. H. Muller; Good-fellow & Ellis, General Attorneys.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—N. Ohlandt, Daniel Meyer, Emil Rohte, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, J. W. Van Bergen, F. Tillman, Jr.; E. T. Kruse and W. S. Goodfellow.

MISSION BRANCH, 2572 Mission Street, between 21st and 22nd Streets, for receipt and payment of Deposits only. C. W. Heyer, Manager.

RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, 432 Clement Street, between 5th and 6th Avenues; for receipt and payment of Deposits only. W. C. Heyer, Manager.

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CHARLES H. J. TRUMAN

FUNERAL DIRECTOR

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New Orpheum O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton

Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America.
Beginning this Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

ARTISTIC VAUDEVILLE.

EDWARD ABELES & COMPANY in a Dramatic Playlet by George H. Broadhurst, entitled "Self Defense;" FRANK STAFFORD & CO., presenting "A Hunter's Game;" LILLIAN ASHLEY; FIDDLER & SHELTON; MABEL BARDINE & CO., in "Suey San;" JAMES H. CULLEN; MORRISSEY SISTERS & BROTHERS; NEW ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES. Last week of the HERRING-CURTIS AEROPLANE with which Glenn H. Curtiss established all records at Rheims.

Coming—VESTA VICTORIA.

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c. PHONES DOUGLAS 70. HOME C 1670

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.



LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

- *Linotype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.
- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(52) Alexander, H. M. Printing Co., 88 First.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
(223) Art Novelty Adv. Co., 377 Hayes.
(1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
(211) Associated Printing and Supply Co., 711 Sansome.
(172) Automatic Printing Co., 343 Front.
(48) Baldwin & McKay, 166 Valencia.
(185) Banister & Oster, 1049 Mission.
(7) Barry, Jas. H. Co., 1122-1124 Mission.
(16) Bartow, J. S., 88 First.
(82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
(73) Belcher & Phillips, 509-511 Howard.
(6) Benson, Charles W., 1134 Tennessee.
(14) Ben Franklin Press, 184 Erie.
(139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian) 643 Stevenson.
(89) Boehme & McCreedy, 557 Clay.
(99) Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.
(196) Borgel & Downie, 718 Mission.
(104) Britton & Rey, 560 Sacramento.
(93) Brown & Power, 327 California.
(3) Brunt, Walter N. Co., 860 Mission.
(4) Buckley & Curtin, 739 Market.
(176) California Press, 50 Main.
(11) Call, The, Third and Market.
(71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.
(90) Carlisle, A. & Co., 251-253 Bush.
(39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
(97) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
(206) Cottle Printing Co., 2589 Mission.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
(142) Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
(25) Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
(157) Davis, H. L. Co., 251 Kearny.
(12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
(178) Dickinson & Scott, 311 Battery.
(179) Donaldson & Moir, 330 Jackson.
(46) Eastman & Co., 220 Kearny.
(54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
(62) Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.
(215) Fletcher, E. J., 325 Bush.
(30) Foster & Ten Boesch, 340 Howard.
(101) Francis-Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.
(180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
(203) Franklin Linotype Co., 509 Sansome.
(228) Franklin Printing and Engraving Co., 118 Montgomery Ave.
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.
(121) German Demokrat, 51 Third.
(75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.
(56) Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(212) Golden Gate Printing Co., 63 McAllister.
(17) Golden State Printing Co., 42 Second.
(140) Goldwin Printing Co., 1757 Mission.
(193) Gregory, E. L., 245 Drumm.
(190) Griffith, E. B., 540 Valencia.
(122) Guedet Printing Co., 966 Market.
(127) Halle, R. H., 261 Bush.
(20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.
(158) Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
(19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 147-151 Minna.
(150) International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
(66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
(98) Janssen Printing Co., 533 Mission.
(124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
(224) Jones, J. C. & Co., 2107 Howard.
(21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
(111) Lafontaine, J. R., 243 Minna.
(168) Lansan & Lauray, 534 Jackson.
(227) I. Lasky, 1203 Fillmore.
(50) Latham & Swallow, 243 Front.
(141) La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
(57) Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
(118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.
(108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
(45) Liss, H. C., 2305 Mariposa.
(102) Mackey, E. L. & Co., 788 Mission.
(175) Marnell & Co., 77 Fourth.
(23) Majestic Press, 315 Hayes.
(216) Matthews, E. L., 568 Castro.
(22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
(58) Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
(24) Morris, H. C., 537 Front.
(159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
(55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.
(91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
(65) Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
(115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(208) Neubarth & Co., J. J., 330 Jackson.
(43) Nevin, C. W., 154 Fifth.
(225) North Beach 535 Montgomery Ave.
(86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
(144) Organized Labor, 1122 Mission.
(59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
(181) Peckham, T. A., 420 Kearny.
(81) Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
(70) Phillips & Van Orden, 509-511 Howard.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(109) Primo Press, 67 First.
(143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
(217) Quick Print, 164 Sanchez.
(213) Rapid Printing Co., 340 Sansome.
(64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Avenue.
(61) Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
(26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
(218) Rossi, S. J., 1602 Stockton.
(83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
(30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.
(226) San Francisco Litho Company, 521 Commercial.
(145) San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.
(84) San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
(194) San Rafael Tocsin, San Rafael, Cal.
(229) Sausalito News, Sausalito, Cal.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
(125) Shanley Co., The, 147-151 Minna.
(13) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Sansome.
(152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
(31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.

- (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.
(88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
(10) Sunset Publishing House, Battery and Commercial.
(63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
(220) Thurman, E. W., 112 Sussex.
(187) Town Talk, 88 First.
(210) Travers, Chas. S. Co., 362 Clay.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 144-154 Second.
(171) Upham, Isaac & Co., 330 Jackson.
(33) Van Cott, W. S., 88 First.
(35) Vale Printing Co., 883 Market.
(161) Western Press, Inc., 580 Howard.
(34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
(189) Williams Printing Co., 348A Sansome.
(112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(128) Barry, Ed., 509 Sansome.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(93) Brown & Power, 327 California.
(142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
(56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C., 147-151 Minna.
(100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
(108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
(132) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 251-253 Bush.
(115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
(47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
(28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(132) Thumler & Rutherford, 117 Grant Ave.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(171) Upham, Isaac & Co., 330 Jackson.
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 144-154 Second.
(133) Webster, Fred, Ecker and Stevenson.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
(37) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 140 Second.
(36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
(29) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
(52) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co., 509 Sansome.
(28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 660 Market.
(32) San Jose Engraving Co., 32 Lightston, San Jose.
(44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front.
(30) Sunset Publishing House, Battery and Commercial.
(40) Sutter Engraving Co., 420 J. Sacramento.
(53) Tribune Publishing Co., 8th and Franklin, Oakland.
(38) Western Process Eng. Co., 76 Second.
(42) Yosemite Engraving Co., 1918 Center, Berkeley.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Hoffschneider Bros., 138 Second.
Sunset Publishing House, Commercial and Battery
MAILERS.
Rightway Mailing Agency, 860 Mission.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it at home.

- American Bakery, 671 Broadway.
American Tobacco Company.
Bekin Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn-Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.
McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.
Moraghan Oyster Company.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Rapid Auto Express Co., 33-37 Twenty-fourth.
Rincon Hill Stable, 356 Fremont.
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Standard Box Factory.
Sutro Baths.
United Cigar Stores.

"Little boy," asks the well-meaning reformer, "is that your mamma over yonder with the beautiful set of furs?" "Yes, sir," answers the bright lad. "Well, do you know what poor animal it is that had to suffer in order that your mamma might have the furs with which she adorns herself so proudly?" "Yes, sir—my papa."

GOOD HALLS TO RENT.

In the Labor Temple, at 316 Fourteenth street, near Mission, there are some excellent halls to rent. Full information may be obtained on the premises.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The regular meeting will be held next Sunday, May 29th, in the Labor Temple hall at 316 Fourteenth street, commencing at 1 o'clock. The officers-elect will be installed, and the usual amount of business will undoubtedly attract a good attendance.

In order to assist Secretary-treasurer Michelson in the work of preparing the new working cards for the year, each chairman is requested to send to headquarters an alphabetical list of the members in the chapel on June 1st. This list should be turned in before Saturday, June 4th.

Though there seems some doubt about one or two places, the press dispatches indicate that the administration forces have elected nearly all their candidates in the I. T. U. election of May 18th. Some of the returns that have reached the "Labor Clarion" office may prove of interest. Only the three highest offices will be named. New York—Lynch, 2774; Reilly, 2160; Tracy, 933. Govan, 3969; Hays, 2786, Albrook, 1904. Philadelphia—Lynch, 415; Reilly, 172; Tracy, 325; Govan, 244; Hays, 399, Albrook, 177. Washington (D. C.)—Lynch, 651; Reilly, 886; Tracy, 581; Govan, 228; Hays, 634, Albrook, 850. Syracuse—Lynch, 113; Reilly, 64; Tracy, 105; Govan, 69; Hays, 192, Albrook, 69. Toledo—Lynch, 102; Reilly, 73; Tracy, 100; Govan, 61; Hays, 104, Albrook, 59. Omaha—Lynch, 94; Reilly, 113; Tracy, 121; Govan, 82; Hays, 105, Albrook, 97. Seattle—Lynch, 71; Reilly, 149; Tracy, 85; Govan, 124; Hays, 63. Albrook, 148. Los Angeles—Lynch, 176; Reilly, 117; Tracy, 190; Govan, 95; Hays, 163, Albrook, 117. Sacramento—Lynch, 60; Reilly, 61; Tracy, 93; Govan, 26; Hays, 65, Albrook, 51.

J. A. Rae reports the arrival of a son. This makes Joe chairman of a chapel of eight—four boys and four girls. Mrs. Rae (years ago a popular member of No. 21) and babe are doing well.

Last Sunday the staff of the "Evening Post" had a celebration. The steamer St. Helena was chartered and carried nearly 300 persons to Glen Cove Park in the hills back of Vallejo. Athletic contests and games entertained the amusement seekers, and the beautiful day made the event one long to be remembered by the participants.

The employees of the "Mining and Scientific Press," forty-two in number, sat down at a banquet in the Palace Hotel last Saturday night to observe the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the magazine. There was the usual speech-making, and the publication starts out for the century with the best wishes of many friends.

Past President W. W. Shannon has universal sympathy on account of the bereavement he recently sustained.

Mrs. Marie P. Kroger, mother of Charles Kroger of the Stanley-Taylor chapel, died in San Mateo a few days ago, aged fifty-nine years. Another member of the chapel, Harry T. Hicks, lost his mother last Sunday. The deceased was the sister-in-law of Dan Connell. The bereaved printers have our sympathy.

The local election in Los Angeles resulted as follows: President—R. L. Criswell, 187, W. L. Hall, 106; vice-president—E. J. Hickman, 205; secretary-treasurer—G. W. Bowman, 161, S. J. Pressler, 133; sergeant-at-arms—J. C. Tunnell, 200, Baldauf, 12; board of directors—J. H. Godfrey, 204, B. C. Robinson, 205, W. C. Thomas, 200; application committee—E. R. Livingston, 206, W. B. Sheckles, 206, S. B. Woodrow, 208; I. T. U. auditing committee—T. C. Carr, 206, I. B. Littlefield, 206, C. Stamps, 208; I. T. U. delegate—W. J. Carson, 110, C. C. Travers, 179; I. T. U. alternate—J. M. Dormer, 176, F. W. Morris, 64; delegates to Allied Printing Trades Council—Geo. Dittmar, 201, S. W. Green, 204, W. E. McLernon, 203; delegates to Central Labor Council—W. Cruikshank, 202, M. L. Farland, 123, H. Keener, 205, C. E. Sheckels, 190.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters, phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—95 Steuart.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 4—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.
Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 177 Capp.
Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mon., 343 Van Ness Ave.
Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqs., 51 Steuart.
Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.
Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.
Bindery Women, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Boat Builders—2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.
Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.
Boiler Makers, No. 410—J. Toohey, 618 Precita Ave.
Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.
Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 24th and Howard.
Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.
Box Makers and Sawyers—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandelier Workers, No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 31—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—3d Tues., Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.
Carpenters, No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters, No. 304—Meet Tuesdays, 130 Fulton.
Carpenters, No. 483—Meet Mondays, 130 Fulton.
Carpenters, No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 130 Fulton.
Carpenters, No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.
Cement Workers, No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs, No. 265, I. B. of T.—S. T. Dixon, business agent, 395 Franklin.
Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Composition Roofers, No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 133 Gough; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.
Cooks, No. 44—Headquarters, 803 Howard. Meet first and third Thursday nights at 1213 Market.
Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.
Electrical Workers, No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.
Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.
Elevator Constructors, No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Furniture Handlers, No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero, 1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thurs., Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers, No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Gas Workers—Headquarters, 306 14th; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness Ave., office 343 Van Ness Ave.
Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.
Hoisting Engineers, No. 59—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Housesmiths and Iron Workers, No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.
Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Machine Hands—2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—W. B. Atkinson, Rec. Sec., 1606 Castro.
Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.
Mallers—Meet 4th Mon. at Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters, No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers, No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.
Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Wednesdays, 177 Capp.
Millmen, No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millmen, No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights, No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters 316 14th.
Moving Picture Projecting Machine Operators, No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newspaper Carriers—M. Boehm, 703 Gough.
Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. V. L. Kline, Secy., 392 Oak.
Painters, No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Paste Makers—1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.
Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers, No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Friday, Kendrick's Hall, 450 Valencia.
Press Feeders and Assistants—2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.
Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 557 Clay.
Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 807 Folsom.
Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.
Riggers' Protective Union—Meet 1st Mondays, 10 Howard.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Mondays, 44 East.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 104—Meet 2d Guerrero.
Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.
Sign and Pictorial Painters, No. 510—Meet Building Trades Temple.
Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.
Stable Employees—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Steam Engineers, No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Steam Laundry Workers—1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, No. 29—Meet second Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; J. P. Sherbesman, secretary-treasurer.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.
Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th Ave., Richmond District.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.
Tailors (Journeyman), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.
Teamsters, No. 216—Meet 807 Folsom.
Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant; meet Thursdays.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Miss M. Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.
Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, Room 237, Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, Sec.-Treas., meet last Sunday, 316 14th.
Undertakers' Assistants—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Upholsterers—Tuesday, 343 Van Ness Ave.
Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Walters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 61 Turk.
Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.
Web Pressmen—4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

For Women in Union and Home

The London "Times" has made the announcement that on Saturdays during the season a woman's supplement will form part of the "Times." Included in the table of contents in the first issue are the following items: Work and Play; Women and the "Times;" The Worker—A Woman's Supplement; The Million and a Half. When a paper of this character, steeped in tradition, gives women recognition in the form of a special part of its issue, it is indicative of the signs of the time, and shows that old ideals have to be reversed in order that step may be kept with progress.

"I became an advocate of full suffrage for women as soon as I was old enough to understand the value of democratic government, to see that a true democracy requires the intelligent participation of all the people, and that women are people. With further knowledge I advocate woman suffrage on two grounds: First, because a dependent and servile womanhood is an immovable obstacle to race development; second, because the major defects of our civilization are clearly traceable to the degradation of the female and the unbalanced predominance of the male, which unnatural relation is responsible for the social evil, for the predatory and combative elements in our economic processes, and for that colossal mingling of folly, waste and horror, that whole masculine phenomenon—war."—Charlotte P. Gilman.

In the course of the coming term at Oxford, says the "Outlook," a statute will be brought forward to regulate the condition of women students. The proposal is to establish a delegacy which shall supervise the women's colleges, which have sprung up during the last thirty years, and the home students, of whom there are a considerable number. The present position of the ladies is somewhat anomalous, since they attend lectures and are admitted to the university examinations, but are yet officially unrecognized by the university authorities. The change now contemplated would do something to make their treatment more logical.

Women have obtained the right to vote in Krain, a province of Austria. They will be allowed to cast their ballots in person and not by proxy. There is, however, one limitation imposed on them: A special time of the day has been allotted to them for the exercise of this right.

Eva L. Canfield of Grangeville, Ida., has received a license from the commissioners of Idaho County to operate a toll ferry on Salmon River, below the mouth of Whitebird Creek, thus giving her the distinction of being the only ferrywoman in the northwest. Miss Canfield is thoroughly familiar with the stream, is an accomplished oarswoman, and is popular with the residents of the district. She will establish a fully equipped ferry line to handle passengers and freight. She will be pilot of the craft until it is put upon a basis where it will bring sufficient revenue to warrant the hiring of additional help, in which event her assistant will be a woman. The heavy work of loading and unloading will be done by men.

Mrs. Clara Shortridge Foltz, deputy district attorney of Los Angeles, was one of California's delegates to the National Conference of Charities and Corrections which met in St. Louis on May 18th.

Mrs. Sidney A. Sanders, one of the few women architects in New York, delivered an address the other day at the housekeepers' conference at the Teachers' College School of Household Arts on the defects in New York's apartment houses.

NEUSTADTER BROS.
SAN FRANCISCO



SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., MAY 23, 1910

To the REAL Union Men of San Francisco:

We understand that many union men and members of their families have had difficulty in obtaining "Standard" Union Made Golf and Negligee Shirts, being told by certain retail merchants that they were unable to obtain this well-known brand in the proper assortments and in all sizes. This statement is, to say the least, erroneous and evasive, as we constantly have on hand a large and varied stock to meet all requirements.

Pending the re-construction of our factory, after the fire of April 18, 1906, our "Standard" Golf Shirts were out of the market for a time, compelling retailers to buy elsewhere. Now, however, we are again fully equipped and carry a full assortment, comprising the latest patterns and designs, which, altogether with union workmanship, surely entitles them to your consideration. Inasmuch as we operate a large factory where hundreds of the wives and daughters of union men find steady employment, think it only just that when purchasing a shirt you should insist upon one bearing the union label, and of such the "Standard" brand stands pre-eminent. If you cannot find what you want, give us the name of the retailer who refuses to handle union-made merchandise and we will direct you to some store where home industry is properly appreciated. Your co-operation is earnestly solicited by

Yours very truly,

NEUSTADTER BROS.